# SenseAR Effects 8.0 iOS集成文档

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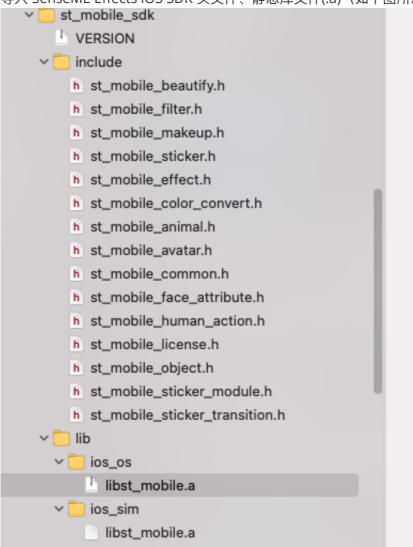
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- 1集成准备
- 1.1 导入库文件

导入 SenseME Effects iOS SDK 头文件、静态库文件(.a) (如下图所示)



由于新版本Effects增加了在线鉴权以及在线素材拉取功能,因此需要导入相关静态库以及头文件,如下 图所示



### 1.2 添加链接库

SenseME Effects依赖c++,从TARGETS -> Build Settings -> Linking -> Other LinkerFlags添加-lc++

### 1.3 关闭Bitcode

SenseMe Effects不支持Bitcode,从TARGETS -> Build Settings -> Build Options -> Enable Bitcode 设置为 NO

### 1.4 导入头文件

按需要导入所需头文件

```
#import "st_mobile_effect.h"
#import "st_mobile_license.h"
#import "SenseArSourceService.h"
```

## 2 SDK授权

## 2.1 License授权

- 1.SDK需要检查算法库的使用权限,只有通过了鉴权,SDK的功能才能够正常使用。
- 2.鉴权方式分为在线鉴权以及离线鉴权,在线鉴权需要获取托管在服务器的license数据,离线鉴权使用本地license检测即可。

## 2.2 离线鉴权

- (1)读取本地license文件内容
- (2)获取本地保存的激活码
- (3)如果没有则生成一个激活码
- (4)如果有,则直接调用checkActiveCode\*检查激活码
- (5)如果检查失败,则重新生成一个activeCode
- (6)如果生成失败,则返回失败,成功则保存新的activeCode,并返回成功

```
//读取SenseME.lic文件内容
NSString *strLicensePath = [[NSBundle mainBundle] pathForResource:@"SENSEME"
ofType:@"lic"];
NSData *dataLicense = [NSData dataWithContentsOfFile:strLicensePath];
NSString *strKeySHA1 = @"SENSEME";
NSString *strKeyActiveCode = @"ACTIVE_CODE";
NSUserDefaults *userDefaults = [NSUserDefaults standardUserDefaults];
NSString *strStoredSHA1 = [userDefaults objectForKey:strKeySHA1];
NSString *strLicenseSHA1 = [self getSHA1StringWithData:dataLicense];
.......
//检查当前的激活吗是否可用(这里提供两种方法)
//use file
```

```
iRet = st mobile check activecode( strLicensePath.UTF8String,(const char *)
[activeCodeData bytes]);
//use buffer
NSData *licenseData = [NSData dataWithContentsOfFile:strLicensePath];
iRet = st_mobile_check_activecode_from_buffer(
[licenseData bytes],
(int)[licenseData length],
[activeCodeData bytes]
);
//如果检查失败,重新生成一个,并更新本地激活码,同理我们提供了两种方法
// use file
iRet = st_mobile_generate_activecode(
strLicensePath.UTF8String,
active code,
&active code len
);
// use buffer
NSData *licenseData = [NSData dataWithContentsOfFile:strLicensePath];
iRet = st_mobile_generate_activecode_from_buffer(
[licenseData bytes],
(int)[licenseData length],
active_code,
&active_code_len
//更新本地已有active Code
NSData *activeCodeData = [NSData dataWithBytes:active_code
length:active_code_len];
[userDefaults setObject:activeCodeData forKey:strKeyActiveCode];
[userDefaults setObject:strLicenseSHA1 forKey:strKeySHA1];
[userDefaults synchronize];
```

## 3 SDK各接口的使用

### 3.1 人脸检测功能

####3.1.1 HumanAction句柄初始化

```
//HumanAction句柄初始化
//创建humanAction句柄
//说明: 该接口提供两种创建人体行为的句柄方式, 检测视频时设置为
ST MOBILE HUMAN ACTION DEFAULT CONFIG VIDEO,检测图片时设置为
ST MOBILE HUMAN ACTION DEFAULT CONFIG IMAGE,具体配置在st mobile human action.h头
文件。此处注意区分创建句柄是的config和进行human action检测时的config,只有在创建句柄时配置
了相关config, 进行human action时的config才会生效。
iRet = st_mobile_human_action_create(NULL, config, &_hDetectorHandle);
//加载子模型,可以调用st mobile human action add sub model.
NSString *strEyeCenter = [[NSBundle mainBundle]pathForResource:@"xx"
ofType:@"model"];
iRet = st mobile human action add sub model( hDetector,
strEyeCenter.UTF8String);
//设置human action参数,此处设置手势2帧检测一次,可根据需要进行设置。
//其余可以设置的参数可参考st mobile human action.h头文件。
iRet =
st mobile human action setparam( hDetector, ST HUMAN ACTION PARAM HAND PROCESS I
NTERVAL, 2);
```

#### 3.1.2 开始检测

```
//检测人脸关键点,脸部动作、表情,手势,前后背景分割,肢体及肢体动作,需要通过cofig进行配置
//只有配置了对应的config, 检测结果中才会有相应数据
//检测结果的结构定义在st mobile human action.h中, 具体使用参考sample
iRet = st_mobile_human_action_detect(_hDetectorHandle, //人脸检测句柄
                               pBGRAImageIn,
                                               //输出数据地址
                               ST PIX FMT BGRA8888,//图像格式
                               iWidth,
                                              //宽
                               iHeight,
                                              //高
                               iBytesPerRow,
                                             //iWidth * 4(4通道bgra)
                               stMobileRotate,
                                              //旋转角度
                               iConfig,
                                              //动作检测
                               &detectResult //检测结果
                              );
//各个参数的获取方式
可以直接从接口中直接获取config:
uint64 t iConfig = 0;
st_mobile_effect_get_detect_config(_hEffectHandle, &config);
//初始化检测结果结构体, SDK会对数据进行操作, 提供后续后续处理使用。
st mobile human action t detectResult = {};
memset(&detectResult, 0, sizeof(st_mobile_human_action_t));
//获取手机旋转角度
```

```
旋转角度含义:拿一张照片对照着手机进行旋转,看看旋转到哪个方向能检测到人脸,此角就是人脸检测的
设置角度,详见enum:
typedef enum {
   ST CLOCKWISE ROTATE 0 = 0, ///< 图像不需要旋转,图像中的人脸为正脸
   ST CLOCKWISE ROTATE 90 = 1, ///< 图像需要顺时针旋转90度,使图像中的人脸为正
   ST CLOCKWISE ROTATE 180 = 2,///< 图像需要顺时针旋转180度,使图像中的人脸为正
   ST CLOCKWISE ROTATE 270 = 3 ///< 图像需要顺时针旋转270度,使图像中的人脸为正
} st rotate type;
- (st_rotate_type)getRotateType{
   BOOL isFrontCamera = self.stCamera.devicePosition ==
AVCaptureDevicePositionFront;
   BOOL isVideoMirrored = self.stCamera.videoConnection.isVideoMirrored;
   [self getDeviceOrientation:self.motionManager.accelerometerData];
   switch (_deviceOrientation) {//当前手机的旋转方向
       case UIDeviceOrientationPortrait:
          return ST CLOCKWISE ROTATE 0;
       case UIDeviceOrientationPortraitUpsideDown:
          return ST CLOCKWISE ROTATE 180;
       case UIDeviceOrientationLandscapeLeft:
           return ((isFrontCamera && isVideoMirrored) | (!isFrontCamera &&
!isVideoMirrored)) ? ST_CLOCKWISE_ROTATE_270 : ST_CLOCKWISE_ROTATE_90;
       case UIDeviceOrientationLandscapeRight:
           return ((isFrontCamera && isVideoMirrored) | (!isFrontCamera &&
!isVideoMirrored)) ? ST_CLOCKWISE_ROTATE_90 : ST_CLOCKWISE_ROTATE_270;
          return ST CLOCKWISE ROTATE 0;
方法的具体实现可在demo中获取
st_rorate_type stMobileRotate = [self getRotateType];
```

#### 3.1.3 人脸检测句柄的销毁

```
//释放人脸检测句柄
if (_hEffectHandle) {
   st_mobile_human_action_destroy(_hDetectorHandle);
   _hEffectHandle = NULL;
}
```

### 3.2 人脸属性功能

#### 3.2.1 人脸属性句柄创建

```
//face attribute句柄初始化
//获取人脸属性模型路径
NSString *strAttriModelPath = [[NSBundle mainBundle]
pathForResource:@"M_SenseME_Attribute_1.0.1" ofType:@"model"];
//创建人脸属性句柄
iRet = st_mobile_face_attribute_create(strAttriModelPath.UTF8String,
&_hAttributeHandle);
```

#### 3.2.2 人脸属性检测

```
//检测人脸关键点,脸部动作、表情,手势,前后背景分割,肢体及肢体动作,需要通过cofig进行配置
//只有配置了对应的config, 检测结果中才会有相应数据
//检测结果的结构定义在st mobile human action.h中,具体使用参考sample
iRet = st_mobile_human_action_detect(_hDetector,//人脸检测句柄
                              pBGRAImageIn,//输出数据地址
                              ST PIX FMT BGRA8888,//图像格式
                              iWidth,//宽
                              iHeight, //高
                              iBytesPerRow,//iWidth * 4(4通道bgra)
                              stMobileRotate,//旋转角度
                              iConfig,//动作检测
                              &detectResult//检测结果
旋转角度含义:拿一张照片对照着手机进行旋转,看看旋转到哪个方向能检测到人脸,此角就是人脸检测的
设置角度,详见enum:
typedef enum {
ST CLOCKWISE ROTATE 0 = 0, ///< 图像不需要旋转,图像中的人脸为正脸
ST_CLOCKWISE_ROTATE_90 = 1, ///< 图像需要顺时针旋转90度,使图像中的人脸为正
ST CLOCKWISE ROTATE 180 = 2,///< 图像需要顺时针旋转180度,使图像中的人脸为正
ST CLOCKWISE ROTATE 270 = 3 ///< 图像需要顺时针旋转270度,使图像中的人脸为正
} st_rotate_type;
```

#### expression接口使用

该接口需要使用human action detect的结果因此,需要在detect之后调用,使用方法如下:

```
//expression检测结果,每个元素代表的表情定义在ST_MOBILE_EXPRESSION枚举中bool expressionResult[128] = {0};
st_result_t iRet = st_mobile_get_expression(&detectResult, stMobileRotate, NO, expressionResult);
//设置expression阈值,推荐使用默认阈值,无需手动设置iRet = st_mobile_set_expression_threshold(ST_MOBILE_EXPRESSION_HEAD_NORMAL, 0.5);
```

人脸属性接口的使用。FaceAttribute接口的输入参数依赖于HumanAction参数的输出,也就是说运行人脸属性之前需要先做HumanAction:

#### 3.2.3 人脸属性句柄销毁

```
//释放人脸属性句柄
if (_hAttributeHandle) {
   st_mobile_face_attribute_destroy(_hAttributeHandle);
   _hAttributeHandle = NULL;
}
```

### 3.3 猫脸检测功能

#### 3.3.1 猫脸句柄创建

```
//获取猫脸检测模型路径

NSString *catFaceModel = [[NSBundle mainBundle]
pathForResource:@"M_SenseME_CatFace_3.0.0" ofType:@"model"];
//创建猫脸检测句柄
iRet = st_mobile_tracker_animal_face_create(catFaceModel.UTF8String,
ST_MOBILE_TRACKING_MULTI_THREAD, &_hAnimalHandle);
```

#### 3.3.2 猫脸检测

#### 3.3.3 猫脸句柄销毁

```
if (_hAnimalHandle) {
    st_mobile_tracker_animal_face_destroy(_hAnimalHandle);
    _hAnimalHandle = NULL;
}
```

## 3.4 特效(美颜、美妆、贴纸、滤镜)功能

#### 3.4.1 特效句柄创建

```
//当处理连续的图像数据是使用默认配置 EFFECT_CONFIG_NONE
iRet = st_mobile_effect_create_handle(EFFECT_CONFIG_NONE, &_hEffectHandle);
//当处理单独一帧图像数据数据时使用 EFFECT_CONFIG_IMAGE_MODE
iRet = st_mobile_effect_create_handle(EFFECT_CONFIG_IMAGE_MODE,
&_hEffectHandle);
```

#### 3.4.2 设置美颜参数

```
//特效句柄创建成功后,可以设置美颜相关参数
// 设置美白1, [0,1.0], 默认值0.30, 0.0不做美白
st_mobile_effect_set_beauty_mode(_hEffectHandle, EFFECT_BEAUTY_BASE_WHITTEN,
0);
st mobile effect set beauty strength( hEffectHandle,
EFFECT BEAUTY BASE WHITTEN, value);
// 设置美白2, [0,1.0], 默认值0.30, 0.0不做美白
st mobile effect set beauty mode( hEffectHandle, EFFECT BEAUTY BASE WHITTEN,
st_mobile_effect_set_beauty_strength(_hEffectHandle,
EFFECT BEAUTY BASE WHITTEN, value);
// 设置美白3, [0,1.0], 默认值0.30, 0.0不做美白
// 注意在设置美白3的时候,需要加载颜色资源文件,需要在OpenGL环境当中
st_mobile_effect_set_beauty_mode(_hEffectHandle, EFFECT_BEAUTY_BASE_WHITTEN,
3);
if ([EAGLContext currentContext] != self.glContext) {
   [EAGLContext setCurrentContext:self.glContext];
NSString *path = [[NSBundle mainBundle] pathForResource:@"whiten_gif"
ofType:@"zip"];
st_mobile_effect_set_beauty(_heffectHandle, EFFECT_BEAUTY_BASE_WHITTEN, path);
st mobile effect set beauty strength( hEffectHandle,
EFFECT BEAUTY BASE WHITTEN, value);
```

● 注意美白1, 2, 3同时只能一种效果有效,在使用时注意区分,具体使用方法可查看分Demo有关 这块的描述

```
// 设置磨皮1, 范围[0,1.0], 默认值0.74, 0.0不做磨皮
st_mobile_effect_set_beauty_mode(_hEffectHandle,
EFFECT_BEAUTY_BASE_FACE_SMOOTH, 1);
st_mobile_effect_set_beauty_strength(_hEffectHandle,
EFFECT_BEAUTY_BASE_FACE_SMOOTH, value);

// 设置磨皮2, 范围[0,1.0], 默认值0.74, 0.0不做磨皮
st_mobile_effect_set_beauty_mode(_hEffectHandle,
EFFECT_BEAUTY_BASE_FACE_SMOOTH, 2);
st_mobile_effect_set_beauty_strength(_hEffectHandle,
EFFECT_BEAUTY_BASE_FACE_SMOOTH, value);
```

● 注意磨皮1,2同时也只能有一种设置有效,在使用时注意区分,具体使用方法可查看分Demo有关 这块的描述

```
// 设置默认红润参数, 范围[0,1.0], 默认值0.36, 0.0不做红润
st mobile effect set beauty strength( hEffectHandle, EFFECT BEAUTY BASE REDDEN,
value);
// 设置默认瘦脸参数, 范围[0,1.0], 默认值0.11, 0.0不做瘦脸效果
st mobile effect set beauty strength( hEffectHandle,
EFFECT_BEAUTY_RESHAPE_SHRINK_FACE, value);
// 设置默认大眼参数, 范围[0,1.0], 默认值0.13, 0.0不做大眼效果
st mobile effect set beauty strength( hEffectHandle,
EFFECT_BEAUTY_RESHAPE_ENLARGE_EYE, value);
// 设置小脸参数, 范围[0,1.0], 默认值0.10, 0.0不做小脸效果
st mobile effect set beauty strength( hEffectHandle,
EFFECT_BEAUTY_RESHAPE_SHRINK_JAW, value);
// 窄脸比例, [0,1.0], 默认值0.0, 0.0不做窄脸效果
st_mobile_effect_set_beauty_strength(_hEffectHandle,
EFFECT BEAUTY RESHAPE NARROW FACE, value);
// 圆眼, [0,1.0], 默认值0.0, 0.0不做圆眼
st_mobile_effect_set_beauty_strength(_hEffectHandle,
EFFECT BEAUTY RESHAPE ROUND EYE, value);
// 微整形 plastic
// 小头, [0, 1.0], 默认值0.0, 0.0不做小头效果
st_mobile_effect_set_beauty_mode(_hEffectHandle,
EFFECT BEAUTY PLASTIC THINNER HEAD, value);
// 瘦脸型, [0,1.0], 默认值0.0, 0.0不做瘦脸型效果
st mobile effect set beauty mode( hEffectHandle,
EFFECT_BEAUTY_PLASTIC_THIN_FACE, value);
```

```
// 下巴, [-1, 1], 默认值为0.0, [-1, 0]为短下巴, [0, 1]为长下巴
st mobile effect set beauty mode( hEffectHandle,
EFFECT BEAUTY PLASTIC CHIN LENGTH, value);
// 额头, [-1, 1], 默认值为0.0, [-1, 0]为低发际线, [0, 1]为高发际线
st mobile effect set beauty mode( hEffectHandle,
EFFECT_BEAUTY_PLASTIC_HAIRLINE_HEIGHT, value);
// 苹果肌, [0, 1.0], 默认值为0.0, 0.0不做苹果肌
st_mobile_effect_set_beauty_mode(_hEffectHandle,
EFFECT BEAUTY PLASTIC APPLE MUSLE, value);
// 瘦鼻翼, [0, 1.0], 默认值为0.0, 0.0不做瘦鼻
st mobile effect set beauty mode( hEffectHandle,
EFFECT BEAUTY PLASTIC NARROW NOSE, value);
// 长鼻, [-1, 1], 默认值为0.0, [-1, 0]为短鼻, [0, 1]为长鼻
st mobile effect set beauty mode( hEffectHandle,
EFFECT BEAUTY PLASTIC NOSE LENGTH, value);
// 侧脸隆鼻, [0, 1.0], 默认值为0.0, 0.0不做侧脸隆鼻效果
st mobile effect set beauty mode( hEffectHandle,
EFFECT_BEAUTY_PLASTIC_PROFILE_RHINOPLASTY, value);
// 嘴型, [-1, 1], 默认值为0.0, [-1, 0]为放大嘴巴, [0, 1]为缩小嘴巴
st mobile effect set beauty mode( hEffectHandle,
EFFECT_BEAUTY_PLASTIC_MOUTH_SIZE, value);
// 缩人中, [-1, 1], 默认值为0.0, [-1, 0]为长人中, [0, 1]为短人中
st mobile effect set beauty mode( hEffectHandle,
EFFECT_BEAUTY_PLASTIC_PHILTRUM_LENGTH, value);
// 眼距, [-1, 1], 默认值为0.0, [-1, 0]为减小眼距, [0, 1]为增加眼距
st_mobile_effect_set_beauty_mode(_hEffectHandle,
EFFECT BEAUTY PLASTIC EYE DISTANCE, value);
// 眼睛角度, [-1, 1], 默认值为0.0, [-1, 0]为左眼逆时针旋转, [0, 1]为左眼顺时针旋转, 右眼与
左眼相对
st mobile effect set beauty mode( hEffectHandle,
EFFECT_BEAUTY_PLASTIC_EYE_ANGLE, value);
// 开眼角, [0, 1.0], 默认值为0.0, 0.0不做开眼角
st_mobile_effect_set_beauty_mode(_hEffectHandle,
EFFECT BEAUTY PLASTIC OPEN CANTHUS, value);
// 亮眼, [0, 1.0], 默认值为0.0, 0.0不做亮眼
st mobile effect set beauty mode( hEffectHandle,
EFFECT_BEAUTY_PLASTIC_BRIGHT_EYE, value);
```

```
// 祛黑眼圈, [0, 1.0], 默认值为0.0, 0.0不做去黑眼圈
st mobile effect set beauty mode( hEffectHandle,
EFFECT BEAUTY PLASTIC REMOVE DARK CIRCLES, value);
// 祛法令纹, [0, 1.0], 默认值为0.0, 0.0不做去法令纹
st mobile effect set beauty mode( hEffectHandle,
EFFECT_BEAUTY_PLASTIC_REMOVE_NASOLABIAL_FOLDS, value);
// 白牙, [0, 1.0], 默认值为0.0, 0.0不做白牙
st_mobile_effect_set_beauty_mode(_hEffectHandle,
EFFECT BEAUTY PLASTIC WHITE TEETH, value);
// 瘦颧骨, [0, 1.0], 默认值0.0, 0.0不做瘦颧骨
st mobile effect set beauty mode( hEffectHandle,
EFFECT BEAUTY PLASTIC SHRINK CHEEKBONE, value);
// 开外眼角比例, [0, 1.0], 默认值为0.0, 0.0不做开外眼角
st mobile effect set beauty mode( hEffectHandle,
EFFECT BEAUTY PLASTIC OPEN EXTERNAL CANTHUS, value);
//设置对比度参数, 范围[0,1.0], 默认0.0
st mobile effect set beauty mode( hBeautify, EFFECT BEAUTY TONE CONTRAST,
value);
//设置饱和度参数, 范围[0,1.0], 默认0.0
st_mobile_effect_set_beauty_mode(_hBeautify, EFFECT_BEAUTY_TONE_SATURATION,
value);
//锐化参数
st_mobile_effect_set_beauty_mode(_hBeautify, EFFECT_BEAUTY_TONE_SHARPEN,
value);
//清晰度参数
st_mobile_effect_set_beauty_mode(_hBeautify, EFFECT_BEAUTY_TONE_CLEAR, value);
```

#### 3.4.2 设置美妆

```
//SDK美妆功能,该功能可设置参数如下:
//美妆使用方法分为2个步骤:
//1.设置美妆素材路径
//2.设置美妆强度

//染发
NSString *path = [[NSBundle mainBundle] pathForResource:@"xxx" ofType:@"zip"];
st_mobile_effect_set_beauty(_hEffectHandle, EFFECT_BEAUTY_MAKEUP_HAIR_DYE, path.UTF8String);
```

```
st mobile effect set beauty strength( hEffectHandle,
EFFECT BEAUTY MAKEUP HAIR DYE, value);
//口红
NSString *path = [[NSBundle mainBundle] pathForResource:@"美妆" ofType:@"zip"];
st mobile effect set beauty( hEffectHandle, EFFECT BEAUTY MAKEUP LIP,
path.UTF8String);
st mobile effect set beauty strength( hEffectHandle, EFFECT BEAUTY MAKEUP LIP,
value);
//腮红
NSString *path = [[NSBundle mainBundle] pathForResource:@"美妆" ofType:@"zip"];
st_mobile_effect_set_beauty(_hEffectHandle, EFFECT_BEAUTY_MAKEUP_CHEEK,
path.UTF8String);
st_mobile_effect_set_beauty_strength(_hEffectHandle,
EFFECT_BEAUTY_MAKEUP_CHEEK, value);
//修容
NSString *path = [[NSBundle mainBundle] pathForResource:@"美妆" ofType:@"zip"];
st_mobile_effect_set_beauty(_hEffectHandle, EFFECT_BEAUTY_MAKEUP_NOSE,
path.UTF8String);
st mobile effect set beauty strength( hEffectHandle, EFFECT BEAUTY MAKEUP NOSE,
value);
//眉毛
NSString *path = [[NSBundle mainBundle] pathForResource:@"美妆" ofType:@"zip"];
st_mobile_effect_set_beauty(_hEffectHandle, EFFECT_BEAUTY_MAKEUP_EYE_BROW,
path.UTF8String);
st mobile effect set beauty strength( hEffectHandle,
EFFECT_BEAUTY_MAKEUP_EYE_BROW, value);
//眼影
NSString *path = [[NSBundle mainBundle] pathForResource:@"美妆" ofType:@"zip"];
st_mobile_effect_set_beauty(_hEffectHandle, EFFECT_BEAUTY_MAKEUP_EYE_SHADOW,
path.UTF8String);
st_mobile_effect_set_beauty_strength(_hEffectHandle,
EFFECT_BEAUTY_MAKEUP_EYE_SHADOW, value);
//眼线
NSString *path = [[NSBundle mainBundle] pathForResource:@"美妆" ofType:@"zip"];
st_mobile_effect_set_beauty(_hEffectHandle, EFFECT_BEAUTY_MAKEUP_EYE_LINE,
path.UTF8String);
st_mobile_effect_set_beauty_strength(_hEffectHandle,
EFFECT BEAUTY MAKEUP EYE LINE, value);
//眼睫毛
NSString *path = [[NSBundle mainBundle] pathForResource:@"美妆" ofType:@"zip"];
st_mobile_effect_set_beauty(_hEffectHandle, EFFECT_BEAUTY_MAKEUP_EYE_LASH,
path.UTF8String);
```

```
st_mobile_effect_set_beauty_strength(_hEffectHandle, EFFECT_BEAUTY_MAKEUP_EYE_LASH, value);

//美瞳

NSString *path = [[NSBundle mainBundle] pathForResource:@"美妆" ofType:@"zip"];

st_mobile_effect_set_beauty(_hEffectHandle, EFFECT_BEAUTY_MAKEUP_EYE_BALL, path.UTF8String);

st_mobile_effect_set_beauty_strength(_hEffectHandle, EFFECT_BEAUTY_MAKEUP_EYE_BALL, value);

//打包的美妆素材,可能包含一到多个单独的美妆模块,另外,添加时会替换所有现有美妆

NSString *path = [[NSBundle mainBundle] pathForResource:@"美妆" ofType:@"zip"];

st_mobile_effect_set_beauty(_hEffectHandle, EFFECT_BEAUTY_MAKEUP_PACKED, path.UTF8String);

st_mobile_effect_set_beauty_strength(_hEffectHandle, EFFECT_BEAUTY_MAKEUP_PACKED, value);
```

#### 3.4.3.设置滤镜

```
NSString *path = [[NSBundle mainBundle] pathForResource:@"滤镜" ofType:@"zip"];
st_result_t iRet = st_mobile_effect_set_beauty(beautifyHandle,
EFFECT_BEAUTY_FILTER, path.UTF8String);
iRet = st_mobile_effect_set_beauty_strength(beautifyHandle,
EFFECT_BEAUTY_FILTER, value);
```

#### 3.4.4 设置贴纸

```
//设置贴纸播放状态改变的回调函数指针
iRet = st_mobile_effect_set_module_state_change_callback(_hEffectHandle,
__module_state_change_callback);
//回调函数
st_result_t __module_state_change_callback(st_handle_t handle, const
st_effect_module_info_t* p_module_info){
switch (p_module_info->state) {
   case EFFECT_MODULE_LOADED: //已加载
       st effect buffer t *audioBuffer = (st effect buffer t*)(p module info-
>reserved);
       //这里使用delegate,来实现OC函数和c函数之间桥接
       if ([messageManager.delegate
respondsToSelector:@selector(loadSound:name:)]) {
           NSData *audioData = [NSData dataWithBytes:audioBuffer->data_ptr
length:audioBuffer->data len];
           NSString *audioName = [NSString stringWithUTF8String:p_module_info-
>name];
```

```
[messageManager.delegate loadSound:audioData name:audioName];
       }
    }
       break;
    case EFFECT MODULE PAUSED FIRST FRAME://暂停到第一帧
       break;
    case EFFECT MODULE PLAYING: //正在播放
        if ([messageManager.delegate
respondsToSelector:@selector(playSound:loop:)]) {
           NSString *strName = [NSString stringWithUTF8String:p module info-
>name];
            [messageManager.delegate playSound:strName loop:(int)p_module_info-
>reserved];
       }
    }
       break;
   case EFFECT MODULE PAUSED://暂停
       if ([messageManager.delegate
respondsToSelector:@selector(pauseSound:)]) {
           NSString *strName = [NSString stringWithUTF8String:p_module_info-
>name];
            [messageManager.delegate pauseSound:strName];
       }
    }
       break;
    case EFFECT MODULE PAUSED LAST FRAME://暂停到最后一帧
    case EFFECT_MODULE_INVISIBLE://不可见
       break;
    case EFFECT_MODULE_RESUMED://唤醒, 下一帧开始执行
        if ([messageManager.delegate
respondsToSelector:@selector(resumeSound:)]) {
           NSString *strName = [NSString stringWithUTF8String:p module info-
>name];
            [messageManager.delegate resumeSound:strName];
       }
    }
       break;
    case EFFECT_MODULE_UNLOADED://已被销毁(卸载)
        if ([messageManager.delegate
respondsToSelector:@selector(unloadSound:)]) {
           NSString *strName = [NSString stringWithUTF8String:p_module_info-
>name];
            [messageManager.delegate unloadSound:strName];
```

```
break;
   default:
       break;
}
//oc-方法实现音乐的播放、暂停、回复等操作
//其中audioPlayer使用苹果自带音乐播放器
//加载音乐
- (void)loadSound:(NSData *)soundData name:(NSString *)strName {
    if (!strName) {
       NSArray *actions = @[@"好的"];
       UIAlertController *alertVC = [STParamUtil showAlertWithTitle:@"错误提示"
Message:@"音频名字错误" actions:actions on VC:self];
        [self presentViewController:alertVC animated:YES completion:nil];
       return;
   if ([self.audioPlayer loadSound:soundData name:strName]) {
       NSLog(@"STEffectsAudioPlayer load %@ successfully", strName);
    }
}
//播放音乐
- (void)playSound:(NSString *)strName loop:(int)iLoop {
   if ([self.audioPlayer playSound:strName loop:iLoop]) {
       NSLog(@"STEffectsAudioPlayer play %@ successfully", strName);
    }
}
//暂停播放
- (void)pauseSound:(NSString *)strName {
    [self.audioPlayer pauseSound:strName];
}
//回复播放
- (void)resumeSound:(NSString *)strName {
    [self.audioPlayer resumeSound:strName];
//停止播放
- (void)stopSound:(NSString *)strName {
    [self.audioPlayer stopSound:strName];
}
//卸载
- (void)unloadSound:(NSString *)strName {
    [self.audioPlayer unloadSound:strName];
}
```

```
iRet = st mobile effect set packaged state change callback( hEffectHandle,
package state change callback);
//回调函数
st_result_t __package_state_change_callback(st_handle_t handle, const
st effect package info t* p package info){
   if ([messageManager.delegate
respondsToSelector:@selector(packageEvent:packageID:event:displayedFrame:)]) {
       NSString *packageName = [NSString stringWithUTF8String:p package info-
>name];
       [messageManager.delegate packageEvent:packageName
                                   packageID:p package info->package id
                                       event:p_package_info->state
                              displayedFrame:p_package_info-
>displayed frames];
   }
   return ST_OK;
}
//messageManager delegate
//素材播放状态
- (void)packageEvent:(NSString *)packageName
          packageID: (int)packageID
              event: (int) event
     displayedFrame: (int)displayedFrame
{
   NSLog(@"packageName %@, packageID %d, event %d, displayedFrame %d",
packageName, packageID, event, displayedFrame);
}
//获取覆盖生效的美颜的数量, 仅在添加, 更改, 移除素材之后调用
st mobile effect get overlapped beauty count( hEffectHandle, &beauty num);
st_effect_beauty_info_t p_beauty_infos[beauty_num];
//获取覆盖生效的美颜的信息, 仅在添加, 更改, 移除素材之后调用
st_mobile_effect_get_overlapped_beauty(_hEffectHandle, p_beauty_infos,
beauty num);
可以通过覆盖生效的美颜信息来更新UI
```

注意: 因为在处理美颜、滤镜的时候SDK需要在统一上下文环境,设置方法如下:

```
if ([EAGLContext currentContext] != self.glContext) {
  [EAGLContext setCurrentContext:self.glContext];
}
```

注意:要保证OpenGL上下文环境相同,否则会有错误。

#### 3.4.4.1 切换贴纸

```
st_result_t iRet = st_mobile_effect_change_package(_hEffectHandle, stickerPath,
NULL);
```

#### 3.4.4.2 添加贴纸

```
int packageID = 0;//贴纸ID
st_result_t iRet = st_mobile_effect_add_package(_hEffectHandle, stickerPath,
&packageId);
```

#### 3.4.4.3 获取贴纸素材中的美颜参数(基础美颜,美形,微整形,调整)

```
//获取覆盖生效的美颜的数量
st_mobile_effect_get_overlapped_beauty_count(_hEffectHandle, &beauty_num);
//美颜信息
st_effect_beauty_info_t p_beauty_infos[beauty_num];
//获取覆盖生效的美颜的信息
st_mobile_effect_get_overlapped_beauty(_hEffectHandle, p_beauty_infos, beauty_num);
可以根据获得的美颜参数来更新UI。
```

- 注意 st\_mobile\_effect\_get\_overlapped 需要在st\_mobile\_effect\_change\_package 或 st\_mobile\_effect\_add\_package之后调用。
- 注意 有些素材带有触发调节,例如有些贴纸,在张嘴之后才会触发美颜效果,因此有刷新UI的需求,需要在连续帧调用此方法。具体使用方法可参考Demo。

#### 3.4.4.4 重新播放素材

```
if (_hEffectHandle) {
    st_mobile_effect_replay_package(_hEffectHandle, packageId);
}
```

#### 3.4.4.5 获取贴纸触发动作

需要在st\_mobile\_sticker\_change\_package之后调用才可以获取,具体的action定义在头文件中

```
st_result_t iRet = st_mobile_effect_get_detect_config(_hEffectHandle, &action);
```

#### 3.4.4.6 移除素材

```
st_result_t iRet = st_mobile_effect_remove_package(_hEffectHandle,
targetModel.packageId);
```

#### 3.4.5 特效句柄销毁

```
if (_hEffectHandle) {
    st_mobile_effect_destroy_handle(_hEffectHandle);
    _hEffectHandle = NULL;
}
```

### 3.5 通用物体跟踪功能

#### 3.5.1 通用物体跟踪句柄创建

```
//初始化贴纸handle
st_result_t iRet = st_mobile_object_tracker_create(&_hTracker);
```

#### 3.5.2 通用物体跟踪功能使用

```
//设置跟踪区域,只需设置一次,reset之后需要重新设置
st result t iRet =
st_mobile_object_tracker_set_target(
                                                     //已初始化的
                            st_handle_t handle,
通用物体跟踪句柄
                            const unsigned char *image,
                                                     //用于检测的
图像
                                                     //用于检测的
                            st pixel format pixel format,
图像数据的像素格式,内部会统一转换成灰度图
                                                     //用于检测的
                            int image_width,
图像的宽度(以像素为单位)
                            int image_height,
                                                     //用于检测的
图像的高度(以像素为单位)
                                                     //用于检测的
                            int image_stride,
图像的跨度(以像素为单位),即每行的字节数
                            st_rect_t* target_rect
                                                     //输入指定目
标的矩形框,目前只能跟踪2<sup>n</sup>的正方形
                            );
//对连续视频帧中的目标进行实时快速跟踪
st_result_t iRet =
st mobile object tracker track(
                         st_handle_t handle, //已初始化的实时通用
物体跟踪句柄
                         const unsigned char *image, //用于检测的图像数
据, 同上
                         st pixel format pixel format,//用于检测的图像数据
的像素格式,同上
                                        //用于检测的图像的宽
                         int image_width,
度,同上
```

```
int image height,
                                                   //用于检测的图像的高
度,同上
                          int image stride,
                                                  //用于检测的图像的跨
度,同上
                                                  //输出实际跟踪的矩形
                          st_rect_t *result_rect
框的新位置
                                                 //置信度,根据需要设
                          float *result_score
置(0,1), 用来判断是否追踪失败。
                          );
//重置通用物体跟踪句柄
st_mobile_object_tracker_reset(
                         st_handle_t handle //通用物体跟踪句柄
                         );
```

#### 3.5.3 通用物体跟踪句柄销毁

```
if (_hTrackerHandle) {
    st_mobile_object_tracker_destroy(_hTrackerHandle);
    _hTrackerHandle = NULL;
}
```

## 4 纹理介绍

#### 4.1 从STCamera获取纹理

```
//从STCameraDelegate中获取帧数据转换为纹理
- (void)captureOutput:(AVCaptureOutput *)captureOutput didOutputSampleBuffer:
(CMSampleBufferRef)sampleBuffer fromConnection:(AVCaptureConnection
*)connection
{
              //获取每一帧图像信息
              CVPixelBufferRef pixelBuffer =
(CVPixelBufferRef)CMSampleBufferGetImageBuffer(sampleBuffer);
              //锁定一帧数据
              CVPixelBufferLockBaseAddress(pixelBuffer, 0);
              //获得视频数据地址
              unsigined char* pBGRAImageIn = (unsingned char
*)CVPixelBufferGetBaseAddress(pixelBuffer);
              //获取视频数据宽高
              int iBytesPerRow = (int)CVPixelBufferGetBytesPerRow(pixelBuffer);
              int iWidth = (int)CVPixelBufferGetWidth(pixelBuffer);
              int iHeight = (int)CVPixelBufferGetHeight(pixelBuffer);
              //关联pixelBuffer和texture
              CVReturn cvRet =
{\tt CVOpenGLESTextureCacheCreateTextureFromImage(kCFAllocatorDefault, and the content of the co
```

```
cvTextureCache,//纹理缓存
                                                       pixelBuffer,//
输出视频数据buffer
                                                       NULL,
GL_TEXTURE_2D,//2D纹理
                                                       GL RGBA,//颜色格
式
self.imageWidth,//图像宽度
self.imageHeight,//图像高度
                                                       GL BGRA, //iOS
format
GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE,
                                                       0,
&_cvTextureOrigin//输出纹理
                                                       );
   if (!_cvTextureOrigin | kCVReturnSuccess != cvRet) {
      NSLog(@"CVOpenGLESTextureCacheCreateTextureFromImage %d" , cvRet);
      return NO;
   }
   //获取纹理
   textureOriginInput = CVOpenGLESTextureGetName( cvTextureOrigin);
   //绑定纹理
   glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE_2D , _textureOriginInput);
   //纹理过滤函数, 图象从纹理图象空间映射到帧缓冲图象空间(映射需要重新构造纹理图像,这样就会
造成应用到多边形上的图像失真),这时就可用glTexParmeteri()函数来确定如何把纹理象素映射成像素。
   //GL TEXTURE 2D:表示处理2D纹理
   //GL TEXTURE MIN FILTER:缩小过滤
   //GL TEXUTRE MAG FILTER:放大过滤
   //GL_TEXTURE_WRAP_S: S方向上的贴图模式,纹理坐标st,对应物理坐标xy
   //GL TEXTURE WRAP T: T方向上的贴图模式
   /GL_CLAMP_TO_EDGE: 纹理坐标的范围是[0,1],如果某个方向上的纹理坐标小于0,那么取0;如果
大于1,则取1
   glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_MIN_FILTER, GL_LINEAR);//对2D纹理
进行缩小过滤,返回最接近中心纹理的四个纹理元素的加权平均值
   glTexParameteri(GL TEXTURE 2D, GL TEXTURE MAG FILTER, GL LINEAR);//对2D纹理
进行放大过滤,返回最接近中心纹理的四个纹理元素的加权平均值
   glTexParameteri(GL TEXTURE 2D, GL TEXTURE WRAP S, GL CLAMP TO EDGE);//对2D纹
理在S方向上进行过滤,纹理坐标的范围是[0,1],如果S方向上的纹理坐标小于0,那么取0;如果大于1,则
取1
   glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_WRAP_T, GL_CLAMP_TO_EDGE);//对2D纹
理在T方向上进行过滤,纹理坐标的范围是[0,1],如果S方向上的纹理坐标小于0,那么取0;如果大于1,则
取1
```

```
glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE_2D, 0);//绑定一个默认纹理, 之前绑定的纹理失效
};
```

#### 4.2 纹理预处理

```
//初始化纹理
- (void)initResultTexture
{
    //创建输出纹理
    [self setupTextureWithPixelBuffer:&_cvFilterBuffer w:self.imageWidth
h:self.imageHeight glTexture:& textureFilterOutput
cvTexture:& cvTextureFilter];
- (BOOL)setupTextureWithPixelBuffer:(CVPixelBufferRef *)pixelBufferOut w:
(int)iWidth h:(int)iHeight glTexture:(GLuint *)glTexture cvTexture:
(CVOpenGLESTextureRef *)cvTexture
    //创建一个数组
    CFDictionaryRef empty = CFDictionaryCreate(kCFAllocatorDefault, NULL, NULL,
0, &kCFTypeDictionaryKeyCallBack, &kCFTypeDictionaryValueCallBacks);
    //创建一个动态数组
    CFMutableDictionaryRef attrs =
CFDictionaryCreateMutable(kCFAllocatorDefault, 1,
&kCFTypeDictionaryKeyCallBacks, kCFTypeDictionaryValueCallBacks);
    //设置Value
    CFDictionarySetValue(attrs, kCVPixelBufferIOSurfacePropertiesKey, empty);
    //创建pixelBuffer
    CVReturn cvRet = CVPixelBufferCreate(kCFAllocatorDefault, iWidth, iHeight,
kCVPixelFormatType_32BGRA, attrs, pixelBufferOut);
    if(kCVRetrunSuccess != cvRet){
       NSLog(@"CVPixelBufferCreate %d", cvRet);
    //关联buffer和texture
    cvRet = CVOpenGLESTextureCacheCreateTextureFromImage(kCFAllocatorDefault,
                                                        cvTextureCache,
                                                        *pixelBufferOut,
                                                        NULL,
                                                        GL TEXTREU 2D,
                                                        GL_RGBA,
                                                        self.imageWidth,
                                                        self.imageHeight,
                                                        GL_BGRA,
                                                        GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE,
                                                        0,
                                                        vTexture);
    if(kCVReturnSuccess != cvRet){
```

```
NSLog(@"CVOpenGLESTextureCacheCreateTextureFromImage %d", cvRet);
returen NO;

//释放资源
CFRelease(attrs);
CFRelease(empty);
//获得纹理指针
*glTexture = CVOpenGLESTextureGetName(*cvTexture);
//绑定纹理
glBindTexture(CVOpenGLESTextureGetTarget(*cvTexture), *glTexture);
//设置纹理属性
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_MIN_FILTER, GL_LINEAR);
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_MAG_FILTER, GL_LINEAR);
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_WRAP_S, GL_CLAMP_TO_EDGE);
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_WARP_T, GL_CLAMP_TO_EDGE);
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, 0);
}
```

#### 4.3 纹理渲染

```
//输入参数
//输入纹理对象:输入纹理(参看2.从STCamera获取纹理)、纹理宽度、纹理高度、图片像素格式
st_effect_texture_t input_texture = {_textureOriginInput, iWidth, iHeight,
ST PIX FMT BGR888};
//初始化输出参数
st_effect_render_in_param_t input_param ={};
//输入事件参看(5.获取手机事件)
input_param.p_custom_param = &inputEvent;
//检测结果
input param.p human = &detectResult;
//旋转方向
input param.rotate = stMobileRotate;
//前景旋转方向
input_param.front_rotate = stMobileRotate;
//是否需要镜像
input param.need mirror = false;
//输入纹理对象(上面以创建)
input_param.p_tex = &input_texture;
//如果需要动物特效
input_param.p_animal_face = _animalResult.animal_result;
input_param.animal_face_count = _animalResult.animal_count;
//输出参数
//输出纹理对象:输入纹理(参看2.从STCamera获取纹理)、纹理宽度、纹理高度、图片像素格式
st effect texture t output texture = { textureOutput, iWidth, iHeight,
ST PIX FMT BGR888};
st_effect_render_out_param_t output_param = {};
```

```
output_param.p_tex = &output_texture;

//render
iRet = st_mobile_effect_render(_hEffectHandle, &input_param, &output_param);
if (iRet != ST_OK) {
    NSLog(@"st_mobile_process_texture failed: %d", iRet);
} else {
    textureResult = _textureOutput;
    resultPixelBufffer = _cvOutputBuffer;
}
```

#### 注意:

- 1.该接口增加了前景贴纸旋转角度参数,根据需要进行使用。
- 2.如需使用天空盒贴纸,需要传入相机四元数,如果不使用天空盒inputEvent传入NULL即可。

#### 获取手机事件

```
st effect custom param t inputEvent;
memset(&inputEvent, 0, sizeof(st_effect_custom_param_t));
uint64_t type = EFFECT_CUSTOM_NONE;
//get custom param
st mobile effect get custom param config( hEffectHandle, &type);
if (CHECK FLAG(type, EFFECT CUSTOM CAMERA QUATION)) {
    CMDeviceMotion *motion = self.motionManager.deviceMotion;
    inputEvent.camera quat.x = motion.attitude.quaternion.x;
    inputEvent.camera quat.y = motion.attitude.quaternion.y;
    inputEvent.camera quat.z = motion.attitude.quaternion.z;
    inputEvent.camera_quat.w = motion.attitude.quaternion.w;
} else if(CHECK_FLAG(type, EFFECT_CUSTOM_CAMERA_FACING)){
    if (self.stCamera.devicePosition == AVCaptureDevicePositionBack) {
        inputEvent.front camera = false;
    } else {
        inputEvent.front camera = true;
}
```

具体使用方法参考sample。

## 5 集成注意事项

## 禁止在后台进行OpenGL的相关操作

## 6 检测渲染优化

sample使用检测渲染并行策略,即使用一个线程检测,另一个线程渲染。对于iOS来说我们直接在相机回调的queue中进行human action检测,检测完成以后在另一个同步的queue中渲染,具体实现如下(其中省略了部分代码,完整代码请参考sample):

```
- (void)captureOutput:(AVCaptureOutput *)captureOutput didOutputSampleBuffer:
(CMSampleBufferRef)sampleBuffer fromConnection:(AVCaptureConnection
*)connection {
    //缓存两帧
    if (self.iBufferedCount >= 2) {
       return;
    //human action检测
    st_result_t iRet = st_mobile_human_action_detect(_hDetector,
                                                    pBGRAImageIn,
                                                    ST PIX FMT BGRA8888,
                                                    iWidth,
                                                    iHeight,
                                                    iBytesPerRow,
                                                    stMobileRotate,
                                                    self.iCurrentAction,
                                                    &detectResult);
    self.iBufferedCount ++;
    CFRetain(pixelBuffer);
    //拷贝human action检测结果, 用于另一线程渲染
    st_mobile_human_action_t copyedDetectResult;
    memset(&copyedDetectResult, 0, sizeof(st mobile human action t));
    st_mobile_human_action_copy(&detectResult, &copyedDetectResult);
    //渲染线程
    dispatch async(self.renderQueue, ^{
       //渲染操作
        //释放拷贝的human action结果
        st_mobile_human_action_delete(&copyedDetectResult);
        //结果渲染
        [self.glPreview renderTexture:textureResult];
       CFRelease(pixelBuffer);
        self.iBufferedCount --;
    });
}
```